wished me to describe it should I fail in its identification. It formed part of a series of freshwater fishes imported from Puerto Mexico, on the north coast of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, which have been or are still living in Mr. Arnold's aquarium at Hamburg.

LXI.—Descriptions of Four new Species of Land-Shells from Natal and the Transvaal. By H. B. Preston, F.Z.S.

Helicarion subcornea, sp. n.

Shell thin, subcorneous, brownish yellow; whorls $3\frac{1}{2}$, rapidly increasing in size, the last considerably inflated, marked with indistinct arcuate lines of growth; sutures impressed, slightly crenulate, faintly margined; columella descending steeply in a gentle curve; peristome acute, arcuate, the margins joined by a light parietal callus extending into the interior of the shell; aperture broadly sublunate.

Alt. 12, diam. maj. 18 mm.

Aperture: alt. 10.5, diam. 10 mm.

Hab. Natal.

The present species may be compared with *II. ampliata*, M. & Pons., but has not the highly polished and glossy texture of that species; it is also of a much paler colour, and the surface is not malleated.



Helicarion subcornea.



Zingis rosenbergi.

Zingis rosenbergi, sp. n.

Shell depressed, dark straw-colour, horny; whorls $4\frac{1}{2}$, marked with lines of growth which are more accentuated just below the sutures, giving to this portion of the shell a wrinkled appearance; last whorl subcarinate; sutures impressed, slightly crenulate; base of shell polished; umbilicus narrow, deep, partly covered by the reflected columella; columella descending obliquely, curved below; peristome acute; aperture obliquely broadly lunate.

Alt. 9.5, diam. maj. 15.75 mm.

Aperture: alt. 6.5, diam. 7.5 mm. Hab. Pietersburg, N. Transvaal.

Allied to Z. crawfordi, Mclv. & Pons., from Natal, but smaller and more depressed, the last whorl is subcarinate, the umbilious narrower, and the aperture more obliquely lunate than in that species; moreover, the columella is more curved and the puckering of the growth-lines below the sutures readily separates it from Z. crawfordi.

Subulina pietersburgensis, sp. n.

Shell elongately subulate, yellowish horn-colour; whorls 10½, the apical whorls submanillary, whitish, the later whorls somewhat convex, sculptured with coarse, arcuate, closely set, transverse striæ; sutures rather deeply impressed; columella slightly curved; peristome acute; aperture inversely auriform.

Alt. 15[,]75, diam. maj. 3[,]5 mm. Aperture: alt. 2[,]75, diam. 1 mm. *Hab.* Pietersburg, N. Transvaal.

The present species in some measure bears a resemblance to S. linearis, Krss., but it is higher and larger, possessing two whorls more, and is not of a glossy texture; the rather coarse sculpture and deeply impressed sutures, which are not margined, together with the curved columella and broader aperture, are also characters which separate it from that species.



Subulina pietersburgensis.



Subulina eulimoides.

Subulina eulimoides, sp. 11.

Shell small, thin, yellowish white, subulate; whorls $7\frac{1}{2}$, rather flat, the later whorls rapidly increasing in size; sutures impressed; columella descending vertically, arched above; peristome acute; aperture elongately ovate.

Alt. 8.75, diam. maj. 1.75 mm. Aperture: alt. 1.5, diam. 5 mm.

Hab. Howick, Natal.

Also bearing a resemblance to S. linearis, Krss., but smaller, more slender above, with the last whorl more inflated; the suture also, as in the last species, is not margined.